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A Brief Relation of the Siege of Vienna.

THe Turks falling with their formidable Forces like a Torrent into Hungary, the Duke of Lorrain was forced to repass the River Raab, and first to bring his Army under the Walls of Altenbourgh, and afterwards to cause his Infantry to pass one of the arms of the Danube, and to post themselves in the Island Schutt; while his Highness remained with his Cavalry on this side the River, but he was quickly obliged to retire upon the advice he had, that the Hungarians, who were appointed to guard the passage of the River Raab, had betrayed the same to the Enemy. His Highness marched with all the speed he could, but the Enemy followed him so close, that their foremost Troops fell upon his Rear, the skirmish was very hot, and the Imperialists suffered a considerable loss, but in conclusion, the Enemy were forced to retire: In this action the Prince of Savoy was mortally wounded.

On the Eighth of July, the Duke of Lorrain arrived near this place with the Imperial Cavalry; and about nine a clock that night, their Imperial Majesties, with the Arch-Dukes and Arch-Dutchesses, parted from hence in great haste for Lintz. The next day and the following, great numbers of people left this place, some one way, some another, and the confusion and consternation we were here in, cannot be exprest. The Enemy in the mean time advanced into Austria, the Tartars making a most terrible Ravage wherever they came: Our Governor the Count de Staremberg, who arrived here from the Army on the 8th, being assisted by the Count de Canliegres, in quality of the Emperor's Commissary General, was not wanting all this while, as well as the time would permit, to put the place into a posture of defence, and particularly to plant Palisadoes on the Counterscarp. The 11th and 12th, the Imperial Infantry making six Regiments, entred the place, and then our Garison with the Regiment of Staremberg, of 1500 Men, which was here before, consisted of 14500 Foot, and 1000 Horse, and besides these we counted between 12 and 15000 Burghers, Students, and Servants, capable to bear Arms. The 13th we set fire to the Suburbs, in which were above five thousand Houses, and 15 or 16 stately Palaces, which were all burnt with their rich and costly Furniture. The 14th, the Imperial Cavalry in 11 Regiments, seven Regiments of Dragoons, three of Croats, and 16 Troops of Polish Horse, who the day before had had some skirmishes with the Enemies Vanguard, marched through this City; and having passed the Danube over six or seven Bridges, marched to Corne-Neuburg; The same day arrived here four large Boats with Ammunition, and several Incendiaries, who intended to fire the Magazine, and in effect had already burnt several Houses very near it, were discovered, and being dragged about the Streets by the People, were fleed alive. And the Turks began to invest the place. The 15th we were formally besieged by 150 thousand fighting men; The Grand Vifier taking his Quarters in the Empress-Dowagers Palace, called la Favorite. The Enemy began that very day to fire upon the place, and opened their Trenches. The 16th the Enemy fired upon us from three Batteries, and shot a great many Bombs into the Town: They possessed themselves in the night of Leopolstadt and another small Isle in the Danube, by which means they likewise shut us up on that side. This day our Governor received a small wound in the Head with a stone, raised by a Cannon shot. The 17, 18, and 19, were spent by the Enemy in advancing their approaches to gain the Counterscarp; and on our side we made several Sallies to hinder them in their Works, the Canno playing on both sides almost without intermission. In a Sall we made on the 19th we took two or three prisoners, who told us the Turks were above 100000 fighting Men, beside 20000 which still kept Raab blocked up, under the Command of two Bassa's. The 20th the Enemy had finished a Battery in Leopolstadt, from whence they likewise attacked us with their Cannon and Bombs. The 21 our Governor received Letters from the Duke of Lorrain, promising a speedy Relief. The 23 the Enemy did not make so much use of their Batteries as they had hitherto done; but about 7 at night they sprang a Mine on each side of their chief Attack, which was against the Lebl Bastion, between those of Melcke and the Court, and followed them with three several Assaults in both places, but were so bravely received, that they did not advance a hands breadth without very great loss. The 25th they again sprang a Mine, and stormed three times, but were repulsed, though with great loss on our side. The 26th in the Evening we sprang a Mine, but it had not the effect we desired. The Enemy shot into the Town a Letter, being tied to an Arrow, which our Governor had some days before writ to the Duke of Lorrain, and this they accompanied with another Paper, perswading us to save ourselves by yielding in time, and not to irritate the Grand Signior. The 27th the Enemy again attacked the Counterscarp at the same places where they sprang their Mines the 23. which they renewed four several times, and were as often beaten off, and thus there did not pass a day without springing of Mines on their side or ours, or without the Enemies making an Assault in one place or another. The Third of August about 10 at night, they stormed the Counterscarp before the Ravelin of Burgthor, and after having been repulsed four several times, they lodged themselves there; that day the Enemy raised a Battery against the right face of the Burg Bastion. The 6th the Enemy sprang several Mines, and made a descent into the Ditch; which caused a great alarm among us. The 7th we made a Sally, and killed a great many of the Enemy. On the 9th they sprang again a Mine which buried many of our Men; in the Evening we made a Sally and ruined their Works in the Ditch, but with great loss on our side. The 11th, 12th, and 13th, several Mines were sprung on both sides; The Enemy raised several new Batteries, and again lodged themselves in the Ditch, and we made several Sallies. The 14th they advanced their Works in the Ditch before the Ravelin, and the night following lodged themselves on the point of the Ravelin. The 17th we sallied out with 200 Men, and ruined their Works in the Ditch; and the next day we beat them from the point of the Ravelin; The days following we were in continual action with the Enemy, who had now secured their Lodgments in the Ditch: and we made several Retrenchments within the Bastions; our Garison begun to be very much weakned, we had lost a Colonel, five Lieutenant-Colonels, about 30 Captains, and 38 Lieutenants, and many were sick. The second of September the Enemy sprang a Mine under the Bastion of Lebl, and blew up the point of it, and thereupon made an Assault with great numbers of Men, but were repulsed. The 4th they sprang another Mine, which made a breach in the flank of the said Bastion, and they endeavoured to lodge themselves there, but were beaten off. The same day we made signs from St. Stephens Tower of the great distress we began to be in. The 5th, 6th, and 7th, the Enemy made great Efforts to lodge themselves on the Lebl Bastion. The 8th we discovered a great Mine of the Enemies, and took the Powder out of it; and again made signs from St. Stephens Tower, for our danger began to be very great. The 9th we saw great part of the Enemies Troops decamp, and march towards Kalemberg and the Forrest, and we understood by a prisoner, that they were in great consternation upon the advice they had of the approach of the Christian Army; however they continued to attack us with their Cannon and Bombs as furiously as ever, and went on with their Mines under the Lebl Bastion. The 10th at night they sprang a Mine, but without any great effect. The 11th in the Afternoon the whole Turkish Army marched out of their Camp towards Kalemberg; but at the same time the Enemy not only kept their Trenches, but continued to fire upon us from their Batteries, and to work in their Mines. The 12th they made use of their Cannon and Bombs as formerly, and we expected every minute they would spring their Mines; but about 4 in the Afternoon, we perceived the Enemy were in great confusion, and that they began to flee, and that the Margrave of Baden advanced with several Battalions to our relief; upon which our Governor sallied out, and fell upon the Turks who were still in their Trenches, and cut them all in pieces; and about Five the Marquis de Baden entred the Town; the joy of the Inhabitants being equal to the

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